List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems	ems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Communic Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Deper system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published is customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures who of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the check all boxes that apply.	
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach c	opy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to Other NESSITE: WWW. Then	advertisement) the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: 6/25/13,	/ /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct methods used	ct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publis	shed CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: RANKIN LEDGE	SK
Date Published: 6 / 25/ 13	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted:/
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the fol	-
www.fherez.ms/201	rz CCR
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCF public water system in the form and manner identified above an the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this the water quality monitoring data provided to the public wat Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	R) has been distributed to the customers of this d that I used distribution methods allowed by CCR is true and correct and is consistent with
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800 May be emailed to: Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY 2013 JUN 27 PM 1: 03 CCR CERTIFICATION FORM CALENDAR YEAR 2012

VALLEY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT
Public Water Supply Name

CORRECTED COPY

2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District System: PRVWSD- PELAHATCHIE BAY PWS ID: 610036

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Phillip Hunt at 601-992-9714. It is very important to us that our valued customers are fully informed about their system. The District is an agency of the State of Mississippi and is managed by a Board of Directors. You are welcome to attend these meetings. The regularly scheduled meetings are held at 9:30 a.m. on the third Thursday of each month in the District boardroom located at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland Mississippi.

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The water quality data table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report, **January 1st to December 31st, 2012.** The presence of contaminates in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our groundwater source is from four wells using water from the Sparta Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 601,992,9714.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

		,	WA?	TER QUALIT	Y DATA	TABLE		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
DISINFECTANT	S & DISINFI	ECTION BY-	PRODUCTS					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	June 2012	6.0	0	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CO	NTAMINAN	rs				1	<u>. </u>	
Antimony	N	April 2011	< 0.0005	¢	ppm	0.006	0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineri fire retardants; ceramics; electroni solder
Arsenic	N	April 2811	< 0.0005	0	ppm	NA	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass a electronics production wastes
Barium	N	April 2011	0.006464	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	April 2011	< 0.0005	0	ppın	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries ar coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	N	April 2011	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits, dischal from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	April 2011	0.0009	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mill Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	August 2010	0.432	0	ррт	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural product leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	May 2011	0.015	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factorie discharge from plastic and fertilize factories
Fluoride	N	April 2011	1.02	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	NN	August 2010	0.003	0	ppm	0.015	AL= 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	April 2011	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; dischar from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	March 2011	< 0.08	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	March 2011	< 0.02	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic ranks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	April 2011	< 0.0025	0	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and meta refineries; erosion of natural deposit discharge from mines
Thallium	N	April 2011	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Discharge from ore-processing sites discharge from electronics, glass, an drug factories

VOLATILE OR	GANIC CON	TAMINANT	8					
Benzens	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories: leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Mono- chlorobenzene	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ррь	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
O- Dichlorobenzene	N	јиле 2010	< 0.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P- Dichlorobenzene	N	јупе 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloroethane	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ррь	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
l,l- Dichloroethylens	N	2872	< 0.5	0	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1, 2- Dichloroethylene	N	June 2010	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	И	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dichloropropane	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	bbp	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ррь	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetra- chloroethylene	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichlorobenzene	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Trichloroethane	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2- Trichloroethane	И	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichlorg- ethylene	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	N	June 2012	≺ 0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ррь	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping: discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
DISINFECTANTS	o w Disinfe	CTION BY-I	RODUCTS	I	I	_		
Total Frihalomethanaes (TTHMs)	N	June 2012	7.46	0	ррь	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminants	Violation	Sample <u>Dafe</u>	Your Water	Range Low High	Unjt of Measure	MCLG MRDLG	MCL., TT.or MRDL	Typical Source
Chlorine (as CI2) (ppm)	N	2012	1.10	0.50 1.80	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
								In a

Unit Descriptions						
Term	Definition					
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)					
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)					
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive					
NA	Not applicable					
ND	Not detected					
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.					

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

To comply with the "Regulation governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies" the PRVWSD – PELAHATCHIE BAY is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 85%.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSHD CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirement and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karan Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518

The 2012 Consumer Confidence Report can be mailed upon request by contacting PRVWSD or view at www.therez.ms.

For more information please contact:

Phillip Hunt 100 Reservoir Park Road Brandon, MS 39047 601-992-9714 601-992-2847 FAX phunt@therez.ms

2013 JUN 27 PM 1: 04

PROOF OF PUBLICATION THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI RANKIN COUNTY

PASTE PROOF HERE

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Hinds County, Mississippi,

JAMIL TAYLOR

an authorized clerk of THE RANKIN LEDGER, a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

6/25/2013

Signed

Authorized Che

The Rankin/Ledd

SWORN to and subscribed before me

the 26st day of June, 2013.

Notary Public RICK TYLER

Notary Public State of Mississippi at Large. Bonded thru Notary Public Underwriters

(SEAL)



4A » RANKIN LEDGER » TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 2013

2012 Drinking Water Quality Report Pearl River Valley Water Supply District System: PRVWSD- PELAHATCHIE BAY

PWS ID: 610036

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Do I need to take special precentions?

Some people may be more valnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, immuno-compromised persons such as persons with concer undergo-chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HM/AUS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and utfants can be particularly at riss't intentions. These people should seek active about of intention water from that intention are provingers. Peo/Contents for Disease Control (COO) quodiens on appropriate means to less the risk of infection by Cryptospondium and other microbial contaminents are available from the Safe Water Dinkking Holline (800-428-4791).

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In present, eleveral evers of lead can causs serious health problems, especially for pregnent women and young children. Lead in drinking vester is primarily from meterials a component sexociated with service lines and home plumbing. Pearl River Valley Wester Supply District is respectible for proceeding high quality desiring vester, but cannot control vesterly of materials used in plumbing components. When you waster has been satisfing of several hours, you can minimize the pedestale grounders and the property of the pro

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A SET OF SERVICE				WATER QUA	LITY DATA TAB	UE .		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ ACL	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
DISINFECTANTS &	DISINFECTION	BY-PRODUCTS						
Halosostic Acids (HAA5)	R	June 2010	0	0	βρb	NA.	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CONTA	MINANTS						1.00	
Antimony	N	April 2011	< 0.0005	0 -	Ppm	0.006	0,006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardar ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	H	Ami 2011	< 0.0005	0	ррт	KA	0.010	Erosion of retural deposits; runoff from orchard runoff from glass and electronics production wa
Barium	(H	April 2011	0.006464	0	pom	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from met refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryfaum	ุ้น 🔻	April 2011	< 0.0005	0	pom	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burnis factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace o defense industries
Cadmium	H	April 2011	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.005	0.005	Compsion of galvanized pipes; emaion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; nunoil from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	April 2011	0.0009	0	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steet and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1	August 2010	0.432	0	ppm	1.3	AL≈1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural products; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	Ħ	May 2011	0.015	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Ruoride	И	April 2011	1.02	0	ppm	4	40	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong leath; discharge from fedilizer aluminum lactories
Lead	н	August 2010	0.003	0	ppm	0.015	AL≃ 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosi of natural deposits
Mercury (norganic)	N.	April 2011	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refinences and factories; runoff from landfills; run from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	March 2011	< 0.08	. 0	ppm	10	10	Runoff of ferbilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	H. A.	March 2011	< 0.02	0	ppm	,1 .	1	Runoff of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank senage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	April 2011	< 0.0025	0	ppm	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from nitne
Thatium	H	April 2011	< 0.0005	0	ppm	0.002	0.002	Discharge from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, class, and drug factories

hiorine (as C12) (ppm)	*	2012	1.10	0.50 / 1.8	ppm		4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Contaminants	Violation	Sample Date	Your Weter	Range Low <u>Hist</u> i	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL_TL or MRDL	Proicel Source
Total rikalomethanaes (TTrikks)	N	June 2012	7.46	0	ppò	0	80	By-product of drividing water chlorination
ISINFECTANTS & D	SINFECTION B			<u> </u>				chemical factories
Xylenes	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	10000	10000	Discharge from petrolaum factories: discharge fro
Vinyl Chloride	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories
Toluene	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichioro-ethylene	N. N.	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppt	5	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2- Trichloroethane	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ρρύ	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 1,1 Trictionessans	N.	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppò	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1, 2, 4. Trichlomberzone	(N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Tetra- chioroethylene	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	pob	5	5	Leaching from PVC pipes, discharge from factor and dry cleaners
Styrene	н	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Ethylbenzene	N.	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2- Dichloropropane	H	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from Industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	bbp	5	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Trans-1-2- Dichloroethylene	N.	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ρρδ	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene	н -	June 2010	< 0.5	0	bbp	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1- Dictriorcethylene	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0	bbp	.7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2- Dichloroethane	11	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	5	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P- Dichilorobenzene	11	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	75	75	Discharge from Industrial chemical factories
0- Dichforobenzene	н	June 2010	< 0.5	0	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Mono- chlorobenzene	H	June 2012	< 0.5	0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural cha- factories
Carbon Tetrachlorida	N	June 2012	< 0.5	0.	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other ind activities
Benzene	. 11	June 2012	< 0.5	0	рръ	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas a tanks and landfills

Unit Descripti	ions .	Important Ortoking Water Definitions				
Jeon	Definition	Term	Definition			
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	MCLG	Macroscom Continuorumal Level Good: The level of a contemberal for distingly rector below which there is no bourse on expected rick to health. MiCLGs			
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	428.49	SOM WIE COSTELL OF THE COST			
positive samples/month	Number of complex taken mostility that were found to be positive	MCL	Macroscon Contentional Level. The highest level of a contentional that is advant in divising notice. Mulls are set as close to the MOLEs as feasible acting the lost evaluation technically.			
NA .	Not applicable	Π	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contentional in directly medic.			
180	Not detected	AL.	Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, briggers treatment in other requirements which a water spatian road below.			
MR .	Manitoring not required, but recommended.	MROLG	Maximum resides distriction level grail. The level of a driving value dissolved below which there is no brown a expected risk to least A MEXI Co. On not reflect the benetits of the use of dissolved as broaded microbial consentration.			
		MRDL	Matrices restruct distriction level. The highest level of a distriction dissect in districting vester. There is provincing existence that addition of a distriction is necessary for control of matricest contaminaries.			

To comply with the "Regulation governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies" the PRIVINSD — PELAHATCHIE BAY is required to report certain results pertaining fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 859

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSHO CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionucides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionucides beginning January 2007 – Decem 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an auxil of the Mississippl Static Department of the Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and resporting of radiocal compliance samples and response and response to the protection of the pr

The 2012 Consumer Confidence Report can be mailed upon request by contacting PRVWSD or view at www.therez.ms

For more information please contact:

100 Reservoir Park Road
Brandon, MS 39047
601-992-9714 / 601-992-2847 FAX or phunt@therez.ms

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District Ridgeland, MS 39158 P.O. Box 2180

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Water Dept.

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Charges 12.00 73.20 S Present Reading ٠٠٠٠ - ١٠٠٠ Prior Reading WATER-RESIDENTIAL Service Description Last Payment 6/1 t/2013 \$ 8 8 Previous Balance O STATE BEACON COVE IRRIGATION 6/21/2013 7/20/2013 **5/20/2013** 6/21/2018 772/2013 170550 Past Due Date: Internet PIN Read Date: Bill Dale: From ö

NOTE: Corrected CCR Available upon request

Amount due if paid after Return this portion with your payment

Total due by

10531

Total due.by 7/20/2013

Amount Encic. 34

BRIDGEPOINTE POA INC BEACON COVE IRRIGATION

4

Account No.

Printing Co. - (601) 371-2567

PRV shopver Vaisey Water